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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DEFINITIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Post-office—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. ALLISON presented a petition from Bishop Potter, ex-Governor Dix and other citizens of New York, in favor of amending section 2,505 of the Revised Statutes, so as to allow religious organizations to import certain articles free of duty, the same as literary and scientific organizations. Referred to the Committee on Finances.

Mr. ALLISON called up the Senate bill providing for an agreement with the Sioux Nation in regard to a portion of their reservation and for other purposes.

Mr. PADDOCK offered a substitute authorizing the President to appoint a commission to consist of five persons, two of whom shall be officers of the army, to treat with the Sioux Indians for the surrender of their present reservation in Dakota and their removal to the Indian Territory.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a substitute authorizing the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a commission to consist of five persons, to visit as soon as possible the tribes of Sioux Indians with a view to negotiating with them a treaty or agreement for the cession to the United States the right of said tribe to the country known as the Black Hills, in Dakota Territory, and appropriating $50,000 to pay the expenses of said commission and collect the Indians in one place for a conference.

Mr. INGALLS suggested to the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Edmunds] to amend his substitute so as to authorize the Commissioners to treat with the Indians for the relinquishment of the Black Hills and otherwise for the preservation of peace.

Mr. EDMUNDS accepted the suggestion and modified his substitute accordingly.

Mr. PADDOCK withdrew his amendment and accepted that proposed by Mr. Edmunds.

Mr. INGALLS submitted an amendment to that of Mr. Edmunds, providing that any report made by said Commissioners shall be transmitted to the President, together with any agreement made with said Indians, who shall transmit the same to Congress for approval. Agreed to.

The question then being on the substitute of Mr. Edmunds, as amended, was then agreed to and the bill read a third time and passed. Yeas 30, nays, 8.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1877, the pending question being on the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations to restore the salary of the President to $50,000 from and after March 4, 1877, and it was agreed to—yeas 31, nays 11—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Bayard, Booth, Morrill (Vt.), Paddock, Morton, Norwood, Boutwell, Christiancy, Clayton, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Howe, Johnston, Logan, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill (Me.), Patterson, Ransom, Robertson, Sargent, Sherman, Spencer, Windom, Withers—31.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bogy, Cockrell, Eaton, Goldthwaite, Hitchcock, Keily, Key, McCreery, Maxey, Stevenson, Thurman—11.

Other amendments of the committee restoring the salary of the Private Secretary to the President and the salaries of employes in the Department of State were agreed to.

The amendment, proposed by the Committee on Appropriations, restoring salaries, &c., of clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, was agreed to.

Other amendments of the committee, restoring salaries of clerks in the various bureaus of the Treasury Department, offices of the Comptroller of the Currency and Commissioner of Internal Revenue, independent treasuries at New York, San Francisco, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans and Charleston were agreed to. Also the amendments abolishing the office of Solicitor of the Treasury; making appropriations for the designated depositories at Buffalo and Pittsburgh, and restoring the salaries of officers at New York Mint Bureau as well as the mints at San Francisco, Carson, Denver and New Orleans, and assay offices at New York and Helena and Boise City. All the other amendments proposed by the Committee on Appropriations, restoring the salaries of Territorial officers, members of the Board of Health of the District of Columbia and employees in the War and Navy Departments and their various bureaus, were agreed to.

The Senate committee reported in favor of striking out of the House bill the provision repealing sections 3,159 and 3,160 of the Revised Statutes, which authorizes the appointment of supervisors of internal revenue.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate non-concurred in this amendment, so the sections authorizing the appointment of those officers are repealed.

After finishing the clause in regard to appropriations for the War and Navy Departments, the Senate, on motion of Mr. SARGENT, at 4:45 went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Springer in the chair, on the Indian Appropriation bill.

The day was occupied in the discussion of a variety of amendments, most of them offered by Mr. SEELYE, and most of them rejected by a vote. Among them was one to prohibit the furnishing of rations to white men living with Indian women.

The amendment was opposed by Mr. HARRISON, who boasted for himself and the gentleman from New York (understood to be Mr. Cox) that they had Indian blood in their veins. He had looked at the picture in the rotunda of the Capitol representing the baptism of Pocahontas, one of his ancestors, he felt that amalgamation with the Indians should be encouraged. It was the true method of carrying civilization among the Indians. Among the citizens of the Northwestern frontier, were half-breeds and three-quarter bloods. Some of the proudest families of Chicago, and the there were great many proud families there, had Indian blood in their veins. There was no evidence that miscegenation between whites and Indians degenerated the latter. He would, therefore, let them marry, let them amalgamate, and if there was no clergyman convenient he would let them do as they do in Scotland—agree to acknowledge themselves man and wife. He also expressed the opinion in reference to another amendment about education, that education only tended to make Indians worse than they were before.

Mr. SEELYE expressed his astonishment at the theories put forward by Mr. Harrison, that the best way to civilize Indians was to bring in such processes as he [Harrison] proposed.

Mr. COX also expressed his dissent from the views put forward by the representative of the Marine Band—a band not yet recognized among the Indian tribes. [Laughter.] The miscegenation which he encouraged would bring the remnant of the Indian tribes down to a lower level than even the Piutes, who follow the line of railroad civilization. This was an earnest question, and one that should not be discussed in the view of the gentleman who has so happily defended the Marine Band. It was an entirely different question. Mr. Jefferson, in his notes on Virginia, referring to Logan and other chiefs, had said they were men of imagination, of rhetoric, and although "Old Virginia" laughed now and then have in her distinguished men some Indian blood, still as a general rule "Old Virginia" did not go in that direction, but kept in the line of the Madisons, the Jeffersons and the Harrisons.

Mr. HARRISON—Jefferson had Indian blood in him.

Mr. COX—I am yet to learn that from authentic history, and if he had any of it in him I will never, never, never vote for him again.

The amendment was rejected.

The committee having reached the point of the bill providing for the transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department, Mr. MCCRARY made a point of order that it changed existing laws and did not on its face retrench expenditures. He argued in support of that point.

Mr. SEELYE also supported the point of order.

Mr. RANDALL replied to some strictures on himself indulged in in the course of Mr. Seelye's remarks, and said that while the gentleman has given him credit for pertinacity and persistency, he could not return the compliment, for that gentleman reminded him of a boy in a boat looking one way and rowing another way. He had seldom known a gentleman who prated so much about economy and voted so regularly against it. He said to all newcomers, on this floor or elsewhere, that the expenses of the Government for the next fiscal year had to be reduced to the extent to which it had been determined by the Committee on Appropriations. They could be reduced without friction with the Administration. The Sinking Fund law was only being satisfied by counting in part of the sinking fund the money brought into the Treasury in the shape of greenbacks under one of the sections of the Resumption act.

Mr. KELLEY—Why not permit the revival of business and replenish the Treasury?

Mr. RANDALL—If my colleague will suggest a way to do that, he will do more than any other member on that side has done. There is but one way to revive the industry of the country.

Mr. KELLEY [ironically]—Oh, no; the way to do it is to issue gold bearing bonds to buy up silver.

Mr. RANDALL [not noticing Mr. Kelley]—The way is to retrench extravagance and set a good example to private citizens.

Mr. KELLEY—I am quite sure that it could be done by issuing a few more millions of gold bonds for the purchase of silver. [Laughter.]

Mr. FOSTER—Would not a revision of the tariff do it? [Laughter.]

Mr. WOOD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, made a report in regard to the Alaska fur seal fishery lease, exonerating officers of the Government and of the company from all allegations of fraud. Ordered printed.

The House at 5:30 P. M. adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Great Britain.

THE BLIND KING OF HANOVER.

LONDON, June 3.—The quiet, amiable and blind gentleman who is now stopping at Claridge's Hotel, and who would have been King of England had not his cousin Victoria been born, has certainly had his misfortunes in life; but his lot is not a very unhappy one. He has lost his sight and his kingdom; but he has saved his personal property and he has been blessed with a large and affectionate family of children. The King of Hanover is just as old as his cousin Queen Victoria; and although he is not so rich he is rich enough. To say nothing of other resources, he has at this moment twelve and a half tons of silver and gold plate stored away in Coutts' bank. He is, moreover, an English prince, and he is Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale, Earl of Armagh, and a Knight of the Garter. He and his family have arrived in England, apparently with the intention of making it their permanent home. They probably have given up all hope of ever repossessing Hanover.

The Eastern Question.

ACTION ON BERLIN MEMORANDUM SUSPENDED.

LONDON, June 3.—The *Times* in its second edition publishes a special dispatch dated Berlin, June 3, saying: "It appears that the Powers have suspended action on the Berlin memorandum for a few days in order to allow the new Turkish Government to give unmistakable indications of their policy and their power of maintaining themselves."

MODERATION RECOMMENDED TO SERVIA.

PARIS, June 3.—The Governments of Austria, Russia and France have instructed their representatives at Belgrade to counsel the Servian Cabinet to exercise moderation.

NAVAL AND MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND—THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AND HER INSTRUMENTS.

LONDON, June 4.—England has sent Admiral Drummond to the East with orders to prevent the forcing of the Dardanelles. Unfinished iron-clads are being completed in great haste. Regiments are under orders to be ready to start at a moment's notice.

The insurgents have a notion of bringing both Russia and England to their aid, for, unwilling to accept Prince Charles, of Roumania, or Prince Milan, of Servia, as their sovereign, they have entertained the project of inviting his royal highness the Duke of Edinburgh to become Emperor over them, thus brought himself and his wife, Princess Marie Alexandroona, uniting English and Russian interests.

THE EX-SULTAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 4.—It is officially announced that ex-Sultan Abdul Aziz committed suicide this (Sunday) morning by opening the veins of his arms with a pair of scissors.

A NEW AND LIBERAL CONSTITUTION FOR TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 4.—The Porte is drawing up a very liberal Constitution, which will soon be promulgated.

ENGLISH INSPECTION OF TURKISH FORTIFICATIONS.

LONDON, June 4.—The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent says: Letters from Constantinople assert that Vice Admiral Sir James Drummond, commanding the British fleet in the Mediterranean, has undertaken an inspection of the fortifications of the Dardanelles at the request of the Porte.

ALL EUROPE IN WARLIKE ATTITUDE.

MOBILIZATION—ARMY OF GREECE ON A WAR FOOTING—TROOPS POURING INTO THE INSURGENT CAMPS.

LONDON, June 5.—The *Times'* correspondent at Paris says the physicians of the British and other embassies at Constantinople testify that the late Sultan committed suicide by cutting the arteries of both arms with a pair of scissors. He died at Tcheragan Palace at ten o'clock Sunday morning, and was buried in the tomb of Mahmoud Second on Sunday evening. One telegram received in Paris asserts that the ex-Sultan stabbed himself with a dagger. It is generally remarked in Paris as strange that Abdul Aziz, who had always shown himself so feeble, should have suddenly displayed so much energy, and the same time that his death was of so little importance to any one that it seemed repugnant to attribute it to assassination. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says the ministerial *North German Gazette* gives us to understand that owing to the antagonism between Russia and England, all Europe is plunged into a most critical situation. The *National Zeitung* regards the pacific view recently taken by Count Andrassy as entirely erroneous, and foresees that a momentous decision will now have to be immediately adopted by the various Powers. The *Times'* correspondent remarks there is but too much reason for these apprehensions, and adds: The King of Greece has ordered his army to be placed on a war footing. A special commissary has arrived in Germany to negotiate a Greek war loan. He is expected to settle it immediately. This serious movement is accompanied by others of like import.

Further dispatches from Berlin to the *Times* state that the declaration of the Montenegrin *Official Gazette* that the insurgents are determined to immediately fall upon the Turks with the whole Servian race, must be considered as authentic.

M. Wereschitsk, Russian agent in Herzegovina, having published an address handing the military and diplomatic direction of insurgent affairs over to the Prince of Montenegro, the troops are ranged on the frontier and ready to act at a moment's notice. The central staff has gone to Aleksinatz, near the Turkish camp at Nish. The principal Servian force, however, is stationed at Losnitza, and preparatory to crossing the Drina into Bosnia. Various fortified camps have been established along the frontier.

The Russian General Tcherayoff, who has assumed command of the Servian forces, on his arrival in Belgrade handed the Servian Government $250,000, as a donation from the Sclavonic societies of Russia. Bulgaria is also being set afire by the hosts of well armed volunteers which are daily arriving from Russia, Servia, Roumania and Montenegro, who are now established fortified camps, amply armed with cannon. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the attitude of the Porte continues firm. The recent reformation of Abdul Aziz has been specially withdrawn in some places. Special envoys have been sent to Morocco and Tunis to ask for assistance. A crisis is unavoidable and hostilities retracts. Russia is unprepared for the present contingency and is slow to decide. There is a feeling in Berlin that we are on the eve of momentous changes, and every hour may bring important news.

The Berlin Telegraphic Agency asserts that England has concluded an alliance with Turkey, and guaranteed the latter's integrity.

The Russian Telegraphic Agency declares that Murad will be recognized on all hands without protest, as soon as his accession is officially announced.

France.

CELEBRATION OF OUR CENTENARY.

PARIS, June 4.—The directors of the Polish National Museum at Rapperswyl, Switzerland, have issued invitations to join in a celebration of the centenary of American independence on the Fourth of July next, and to honor the memories of the Polish heroes Pulaski and Kosciusko.

THE WORKMEN'S DELEGATION A FAILURE.

PARIS, June 3.—The *Droits de l'Homme* says the proposed sending of a workmen's delegation to the Philadelphia Exhibition threatens to be a failure, as scarcely $10,000 have been collected, which will barely suffice for twenty-five delegates.

COMMUNIST SENTENCED TO DEATH.

PARIS, June 4.—A prisoner has been sentenced by court martial to suffer death, for taking part in the massacre of Dominicans at Arcueil during the siege of the Commune.

Spain.

SUPPRESSION OF THE FUEROS.

MADRID, June 4.—The bill suppressing the *fueros* has been introduced in the Senate. It provides that all Spaniards shall be liable to military conscription and taxation alike with these exceptions: Persons in the Basque provinces who supported King Alfonso during the late war are exempted from conscription for ten years, and those who suffered persecution for the Alfonsist cause are exempted from payment of taxes for the same time.

STATE OF SEIGE.

SANSEBASTIAN, June 4. — General Quesada has ordered the state of seige in the province of Santander to be extended. Several suspected Carlists have been expelled from Biscay.

Italy.

THE PROPOSED STATUE OF COLUMBUS.

ROME, June 3.—King Victor Emanuel has accepted the honorary presidency of the Philadelphia committee for the erection of a statue of Columbus.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, June 4.—The steamships City of Berlin, from New York, and Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia, have arrived.

PLYMOUTH, June 4.—The steamship Frisia, from New York, has arrived.

THE JOURNEY ENDED.

The Trans-Continental Train Arrives in San Francisco Within the Prescribed Time.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—The train arrived at the end of the Oakland wharf, which is within the city limits of San Francisco, at 9:25 A. M., twenty-six minutes less than eighty-four hours; arrived at the wharf on this side at 9:45, and at 9:52½ the passengers alighted in the court of the Palace Hotel, dusty and travel worn, but in good health and spirits. Engine No. 49 brought the train through from Ogden, with the assistance of an additional engine in crossing the Sierras. The time from Ogden to San Francisco, was 25 hours and 52 minutes; actual average running time from Ogden to Oakland wharf, 41¼ miles per hour. Considerable trouble was experienced on the Central Pacific from the wearing out of the brake shoes in the Pennsylvania cars, and on the mountains the Central Pacific Company put on two of their own coaches to brake the train. No accident of any kind occurred throughout the trip. Shortly after their arrival, breakfast was served, to which prominent citizens, army and navy officers, representatives of the press, the theatrical profession, railroad officials and the Mayor of the city were invited. A salute of thirteen guns was fired from the roof of the Palace on the arrival at the wharf. The rest of the day will be devoted to needed rest. There will be a serenade in the evening.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Man, Woman and Girl Murdered in Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—The remains of a man, woman and girl, the latter about three years old, were found in a secluded part of the woods near Belleville, Ill., yesterday afternoon. The woman and child were shot through the head, and the man through the heart. From the position of the bodies, it is supposed that the man shot his wife and child and then killed himself. Persons living near by heard three shots about sunset on Thursday evening, and it is believed this tragedy was enacted. The coroner's inquest to-day will probably unravel the mystery now surrounding the case.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—At the coroner's inquest at Belleville, to-day, on the bodies found in the woods near there yesterday, the barkeeper of the Tiemann House in Belleville identified them as those of a family named Kaufman, who boarded from the 4th to the 31st of May. The man registered as Joseph May, of Evansville, Ind. He left a trunk at the Tiemann House, containing photographs of all the deceased made by George Becker, of Evansville, and a hymn book with the name of Christine Becker in it. The supposition is that the woman was a sister of George Becker. The verdict of the jury was to the effect that May shot the woman and child and then killed himself. It is supposed the motive for all this was—

Three Deaths From Poisoning at Easton.

PA.—The Poison Administered by the Son of Two of the Victims.

EASTON, June 3.—Moses Schug, another member of the family recently poisoned, has died since yesterday, making the third death. The coroner's inquest, now in session, elicits the fact that arsenic was the poison used, and that there was enough poison in the coffee drank by the unfortunate family to have killed 100 people. The money was stolen from the house, while a large amount of Government bonds and other securities were left untouched. The fact that Jacob Young was murdered and robbed near Bethlehem only a few weeks ago creates a still greater feeling of uneasiness among the people living in that neighborhood. Evidence is now gathered to-day in the vicinity of the Laros homestead.

This evening the coroner's jury returned a verdict that Martin J. Laros, Mary Ann Laros and Moses Schug died from poison administered by Allen C. Laros. The person so accused is a school teacher and a son of Martin and Mary Ann Laros, who are among the victims. Since his arrest he has confessed that he administered the poison to his father and mother and Mr. Schug, and that his object was to obtain possession of their money.

Horrible Murder in Vermont.

ST. ALBANS, VT., June 3.—News has just been received here of a horrible murder in Highgate. Charles Butler, a young farmer, who lives about a mile and a half north of Highgate Center, went to the village at seven o'clock last night, leaving his wife alone in the house with a little man, eighteen years of age, named Edward Tatro. Upon his return two hours later he discovered his wife's body with her head horribly battered in. Tatro, a neighbor's, saying that three men had broken in and committed the murder. It was evident he had killed the woman, as his person was besmeared with blood and his clothing torn.

A Pennsylvanian Murdered in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—The *Globe-Democrat's* Rolla, Missouri, special says the dead body of a man was found near that place last evening, supposed to be that of W. A. Kennedy, a stranger who registered at the hotel as from Coal Bluffs, Pennsylvania. He is believed to have had considerable money, for which, it is supposed, he was murdered.

More Indian Pleasantries.

CHEYENNE, WY., June 4.—Three men were killed by Indians this morning on Cedar creek, forty miles south of Sidney and twelve miles west of Riverside. It is thought to have been done by Cheyennes on their way north from Republican Valley. A carrier in at Fort Larimie to-day from the Red Cloud Agency, reports 22 dilloni departures of young warriors to the north. Eight companies of the Fifth Cavalry have been ordered from the Department of Missouri to Fort Laramie. One hundred and twenty Snake Indians have been enrolled at Camp Brown, all well-armed, and have started to meet General Crook's command, to co-operate with him in the campaign.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

John H. Scourfield, a member of the English House of Commons for Pembrokeshire, is dead.

Lieutenant Colonel Treadwell Moore, late Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. A., died at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, on the 29th ult.

Peter Gulner, a Germ an, while attempting to rob the till of a Lockbourne, Ohio, saloon on Saturday, was shot by the barkeeper and fatally injured.

William Powell, a middle aged man, with a family of five, leaped from the Louisville wharf into the Ohio river, on Saturday, and was drowned.

Two boys, brothers, named Webber, aged respectively fourteen and sixteen years, were drowned near Ypsilanti, Mich., yesterday, while bathing in the river.

Two boys, Walter Thrall and Ansel Phinney, aged respectively eleven and thirteen, were drowned while bathing in the river at Columbus, O., on Saturday.

A young lady named Jennie Martin, aged fifteen years, in company with another, whilst walking on the street in Cheyenne, at eight o'clock Saturday evening, was shot in the head and instantly killed. A negro boy aged twelve is now in jail, and the evidence is almost conclusive that he fired the shot from a pistol, whether intentionally and from what motive is not yet made out.

An unusual event took place yesterday, at St. John's Catholic church, St. Louis, the occasion being the ordination of seventeen priests, ten of whom were students who left Germany because they would not submit to Bismarck's policy towards the Catholic Church. The ceremonies were very imposing, and were conducted by Right Rev. Bishop Ryan, assisted by several prominent clergymen of that diocese.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Stationary or rising barometer, northwest to southwest winds, colder followed by warmer, clear weather.

On Saturday afternoon lightning struck an oil tank containing 21,000 barrels of crude oil belonging to O. D. Harrington, one mile south of Oil City. It immediately exploded and set fire to a tank owned by McGrew Bros., containing 23,000 barrels of oil. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

Buy White River

put up, now, in sealed bags. Best flour for the money in the United States.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Blaine and the Presidency

But Slight Chance of His Nomination.

The Western District Judgeship.

THE ODDS IN FAVOR OF KETCHUM.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, 1876.

Blaine's Chances for the Presidency Ruined.

Though the innocence of ex-Speaker Blaine of any corrupt transactions in the matters now undergoing investigation may be proven, it is very generally conceded amongst Republicans that he has suffered irreparable damage in his chances of nomination. These views are based upon the sound policy of the inadvisability of going into the campaign with a candidate who might throw the party on the defensive. There seems also to be a settled purpose on the part of the House committee not to report in Blaine's case until after the meeting of the convention at Cincinnati.

Western District Judgeship.

The situation in the Western Judgeship remains unchanged. The odds are in favor of Ketchum, though, should the judiciary assert its prerogative as recognized by custom, Logan will be selected. The bill did not reach the President for signature until three days ago.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1876.

THE BLAINE INVESTIGATION.

The sub-Judiciary Committee met at two o'clock to-day. Elisha Atkins was recalled, and said he did not know anything about any sales of any railroad bonds of any railroad which received subsidies from the Government, nor of any sales of Northern Pacific bonds. He was acquainted with the Aquila Adams transaction to which allusion had been made. Fisher proposed to witness at one time to take some Northern Pacific bonds, and witness agreed to do so. The firm of E. Atkins & Co. agreed to take $15,000 worth of them. Witness did not recollect what the firm was to receive for this amount; they were to receive cash through J. Fisher from Mr. Blaine, but never got them, and the money was paid back by Mr. Fisher; he never had any other transactions in the Northern Pacific, nor any transaction in the Central Pacific, Kansas Pacific, Central Branch, Western Branch, Southern Branch, Sioux City and Pacific, or Texas and Pacific roads.

By Blaine—Did I ever have any money interest in the transaction you allude to in the Northern Pacific? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You got your money back with interest? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Then it was impossible for me to have derived any benefit from it? A.—Yes sir.

Mr. Blaine asked that the letter written by Mr. Atkins, May 23, 1876, heretofore published in extenso, in this case, be put in as evidence, which was done.

Warren Fisher, Jr., was recalled, and testified that he purchased from Mr. Blaine December 1, 1876, an interest in the Northern Pacific road, and paid $25,000 for it; he did not now recollect what that interest was, but knew at that time. The attention of the witness was called to a letter published in the New York *Sun* May 28, 1876, purporting to have been written by Mr. Blaine to witness, asking him to purchase one-eighth of one per cent. of the Blaine interest in the Northern Pacific road, and he was asked if that was a correct copy of a letter received by him from Mr. Blaine. The witness said he was not in the Railroad Bureau when the original was destroyed on September 21, 1872, when witness and Blaine had a final settlement. He gave a copy of this letter to Mr. Allen. The original was one of the letters he brought here by Mulligan. Witness never received his certificate of stock for his interest and the money was never returned to Mr. Blaine. He did not know why he did not receive his certificate. He never asked about it, but presumed it was because it was worthless. Blaine never told him he did not know why the transaction was not consummated, nor how M. Blaine was able to control such an interest; witness always understood Mr. Blaine was purely a friendly act on the part of Mr. Blaine, and that Mr. Blaine was not to have any interest in it in any way whatever. On the contrary, Mr. Blaine always said he could not take an interest in it at all; it had frequently been spoken of when Mr. Blaine visited his counting room, and when an opportunity offered Mr. Blaine modified the witness about it; he never supposed that this stock belonged to Mr. Blaine; if it had been his and been in his possession he could have delivered it over to any party; witness knew that he should get his money back, and on September 21, 1872, it was returned, every cent of it, with interest.

In answer to a question from Mr. Hunton, witness did not recollect that any of the letters brought here by Mulligan related to this transaction; he read only four or five of them recently; the date of which he did not refer in any manner to any of the different Pacific railroads which had been mentioned this afternoon.

James Mulligan was recalled, and said among the papers obtained by Blaine from him was one containing a copy of a law relating to the grants to the Northern Pacific Railroad. There were no figures on it, showing that it related to the one-eighth of one-twenty-fourth part which had been spoken of. He did not know that including it was in, but it was not in Mr. Blaine's.

Mr. Fisher was asked at this point what paper it was, and where he received it, and he replied that he had no recollection of any such paper.

Mr. Mulligan said he found it in the desk among the other papers; not particularly among the correspondence of Mr. Blaine with Mr. Fisher, but among all the papers. Witness was requested to read the receipt given by Mr. Blaine to Mr. Fisher at the time Fisher paid over the $25,000. This receipt was published in the Aquila Adams correspondence, May 27. After reading it the witness said this was all the contract between Fisher and Blaine. He did not know why it was not signed; it was prepared by Blaine, and after waiting about a year Fisher refused to take the stock, because so long a time had elapsed.

Q.—Was Blaine's name about the transaction? A.—Yes, sir. I only know that Mr. Fisher paid the money to Mr. Blaine and Mr. Blaine paid it back to Mr. Fisher Sept. 21, 1872.

Q.—Did you ever hear anything more than you have testified about the matters alluded to from any one? A.—No

The Commercial.

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1876.

SCRATCH an "Independent," and you will find a Democrat.

THE foreign exports from Philadelphia, last week, amounted to $962,974.

THE primary elections of Allegheny county were held on Saturday. The results are given in another column.

THE House Committee on Commerce has agreed to report the bill giving compensation to parties in this city for removing obstructions from the Ohio river.

TO-MORROW the House Judiciary Committee will take up the cases of KING and SCHUMAKER, and decide whether the House has jurisdiction, and whether they can be expelled from this Congress for an offense committed while members in the last Congress.

ALTHOUGH a majority of the House committee to which the bill for the admission of New Mexico was referred has reported in favor of admission, it is understood that nearly all the Republicans and many Democrats will actively oppose the scheme, so that its defeat is now regarded as probable.

THE Democracy is so far behind the times both as to political ideas and methods, that it is incapable of government. One might as well undertake to do the transportation of the United States with wagons and stage coaches as to run a modern government with an antediluvian party. One is just as impossible as the other.

IT IS authoritatively stated that the steamers between Rio Janeiro and New York are continually carrying slaves from one Brazilian seaport to another, and that on a recent trip a steamer carried no less than one hundred and six of these unfortunates. Our Government should interpose strong restrictive measures. It is especially disgraceful that American ships should do this, and we trust the President will act promptly.

THE exposure of Speaker KERR, whether true or false, is only another reason for the nomination of a true and good man at the approaching National Republican Conventions. The delegates to that convention at Cincinnati must appreciate their individual responsibility to the full, and their action should be determined by the good of the nation and the good of the party, rather than dictated by the ambition or the partisans of any individual man.

THE National Prison Congress of the United States will be held in New York city to-morrow. The proceedings will comprise a series of papers, to be followed by oral discussions, on criminal law reform, on the essential elements in a just and true penitentiary system, and on the leading features in a system of preventive and reformatory work as relating to juveniles. The practical good wrought by the society is certainly worth comparison with the record of societies with world-embracing titles. Next to preventive measures against crime and reform of criminal children the restitution of discharged convicts to a sense of manhood is the most feasible way of preventing the rapid increase of habituals criminals.

OUR Government has been officially informed that the coast of Dahomey, between certain latitudes, is now blockaded by the British. The King of Dahomey, having ill-treated some English and French merchants residing in its capital, Wyndah, had answered in an insolent manner the demands of reparation made by the British commander of the naval squadron cruising along the Western coast of Africa. The blockading of the Dahomey coast is only a preliminary to the bombardment of the trading places, which may be reached by artillery from on board the ships. It is probable also that, if these measures do not succeed in bringing the recusant monarch to terms, marines will be landed in order to see whether the King maintains or not his first proposal of "paying up in powder and bullets" the indemnity claimed by the British.

THE *Financial Chronicle*, in its last issue, corrects the prevalent mistake that the national banks constitute the greatest part of our banking machinery, and says:

> We have in the United States about 6,000 banks. Of these, 2,118 are national banks, 907 are State banks, 166 are savings banks, and 2,376 are private banks. The State banks have a capital of some 200 millions. The capital of the private bankers is not reported. We estimate the deposits of the private banks, trust companies and State banks at 1,800 millions. Adding this sum to the 200 millions of capital, we have 2,000 millions of dollars as the aggregate liabilities of this part of our banking system. The other portion of the system consists of national banks, of whose liabilities we have complete reports from the Comptroller of the Currency, with an aggregate capital and surplus of 692 millions, with 318 millions of circulation, and 775 of deposits. This report makes the total liabilities of the national banks 1,685 millions.

ACCORDING to the Philadelphia *Commercial-List*, the effect of the Centennial Exposition on the prices of articles of food has agreeably disappointed the public, the increased [illegible] having turned the current of the supply to the point where it was most needed and where it meets with most ready sale. The Exhibition has not created a famine in Philadelphia, nor taxed the ability of the hotel-keepers to accommodate all comers. Abundance reigns here, and in removing all excuse for high prices has contributed to make the Centennial a pronounced success. At this time last year the Philadelphia quotations for prime country butter were from 29 to 31 cents, while the same qualities now are from 23 to 28 cents. At the same date last year good quality Pennsylvania eggs were selling at 17 to 18 cents, while last week they were quoted at 12 to 13 cents, and on Thursday last a sale of thirteen barrels of Western extra brands were sold by a leading commission house at the unprecedently low figure of 9 cents. In the item of poultry, spring chickens were quoted last year at 35 to 40 cents, against 19 to 20 cents last week, a decline of nearly fifty per cent. Flesh meat is also lower than it was at this date last year.

THE Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, sitting on circuit in Richmond, Virginia, in the case in the matter of a certain bankrupt, has just rendered an important decision reversing that of the District Court, which granted the bankrupt a discharge. His assets did not amount to thirty per cent., and he had the assent of one-fourth in number and one-third in value of his creditors to a discharge. Though this was all which the law required, the bankrupt obtained the assent of still another creditor by giving him a security, and this act of preference, says the Chief Justice, placed the bankrupt outside the statute and made it the duty of the court to withhold the discharge. The court is not to inquire whether the act complained of has been productive of harm, but whether it has been done. It is also said:

> The right of the bankrupt to his discharge depends entirely upon the statute. He can only obtain it when he has complied with all the conditions prescribed. The courts are as much bound by the provisions of the act as the bankrupt himself. If it appears in the regular course of proceedings that an applicant for a discharge has failed in any particular to perform his duty as a bankrupt, the application must be refused.

AN INVENTION which bids fair to prove one of the most useful that the records of the Patent Office can show for several years, has just been perfected by a Buffalo electrician. Its object is to prevent in railroad accidents the disastrous delays in transmitting news which often result when telegraph stations are remote from the scene of the accident. At every second or third mile-post the ordinary railway wire is looped down the telegraph-pole into a cast-iron box, and there connected by an ordinary telegraphic plug-switch, placing the wire ready for instant use. On each train is carried an instrument so simple in its construction, as to enable any one in case of an accident to place it in the nearest box from the place of detention, and communicate at once with the superintendent's office. Information as to the location and nature of the accident, a request for surgeons, in fact any desired message, may be sent at once and answers to the same as promptly received. These instruments can be placed at all bridges and dangerous points on roads where land-slides are frequent, and by their means watchmen may notify the head office of any obstruction or accident. The superintendent of a road may thus be notified of any accident along the line ten minutes after it has occurred, so that trains coming from both directions may be stopped, and life and property saved thereby. Railroads may adopt their own code of signals to use with the locators.

THE Boston *Advertiser* has a long and interesting article on the United States Treasury bookkeeping system. The results it has reached are briefly these: The Department has been honestly administered; the system of bookkeeping is simple but not comprehensive, and the difficulty of understanding it comes wholly from its simplicity; a change in the system would be desirable, but it would require a large addition to the force of clerks, and something like a process of liquidation on the part of the Government; the discrepancies between the real balances and those published arise from the fact that the assistant treasurers count redeemed coupons and other paid obligations as cash until the end of each month; and although the deposited funds are not actually separated from those representing the revenue, they were never encroached upon even in time of war, and never will be. We believe that what is needed by those who are interested in the Treasury accounts is a system that secures simplicity, regularity and uniformity. The accounts should all be kept on one system, and published regularly or not at all, and they should be in a form to be easily understood. When corrections are made the nature and amount of each change should be made a part of the statement. The monthly debt statement is not required by law. There is, indeed, no legal obligation upon the Secretary to make public anything in the nature of accounts, except in his annual report. It would also be well if the plan of monthly statements should be so changed as to show more in detail the facts which students of Government finance desire to know. Thus, the specie transactions of each month might be briefly stated, so that we might know just how much gold and silver had been taken, how much of each had been paid out, and the sum of coin the property of the Government on hand at the date of the statement. As for the assurance that deposited funds are deemed wholly unavailable for use in meeting ordinary expenditures, it seems almost incredible that any person could ever have supposed the Treasury Department capable of treating those funds as anything but a sacred obligation which the Government must be ready to meet in full instantly on demand.

THE recent decision of the United States Supreme Court invalidating certain township bonds in Missouri affects more persons outside of that State than in it. A majority of this class of bonds is not held in Missouri. The Eastern States, particularly Massachusetts, carry a large load of them. Twenty or more counties of Missouri are interested in this test case, now settled, to the total extent of about $5,300,000. The decision, however, does not one whit lessen the moral responsibility of the Missouri townships, which complied with the law of 1868 for the payment of their debts, principal and interest. They cannot, without dishonor, escape these obligations. The St. Louis *Republican* observes that while the decision may be sound law, it is not justice, since it involves in its practical operation, a gross injustice and a fearful breach of commercial faith. That paper says:

> The very fact that these securities have been put upon the market and advertised for sale within a hundred miles, it may be, of the community which is expected to meet the obligations thereby incurred, disarms all suspicion of innocent or intentional fraud, and it is seldom that any questions are asked on that point. The purchaser buys upon trust, believing everything to be all right and that his money will not only be perfectly safe, but bring him its earnings as specified in the contract. The proceeds of the sale of the bonds are turned over to the county and expended for railroads, school houses or whatever the object may be. The county thus gets the benefit of other people's cash, and is bound by every principle of honor and honesty to fulfil every part of the bargain. It is these repeated exhibitions of a total lack of commercial honor in the discharge of bonded indebtedness which has brought American securities into such disrepute in Europe. There, a healthy public sentiment forbids repudiation in any shape or form, and the sooner we can transplant that sentiment in the soil of the Republic the better it will be for our reputation abroad and our prosperity at home.

SOME of the papers are telling about the "failure" of the Centennial Exhibition, speaking, of course, in a pecuniary sense. The monetary view, however, although important enough in itself, is a small matter compared with the impulse given to a nation's energies, the improvement of the popular taste, and the general advancement of the nation's material wealth and interests, which are sure to result from a well-organized exhibition like the present. While manufacturers who have attained a certain position and reputation for excellence find themselves impelled by such displays to fresh efforts, a stimulus is given to healthy rivalry and competition, and the aesthetic tastes of a nation are cultivated and improved to an immense extent. The Exhibition teaches many great and valuable lessons, among others, how difficulties of nature, unknown elsewhere, have been overcome in America. But it is also fraught with instruction to our own people, enabling them to see wherein they are deficient, and to determine to remedy their defects in art, science and manufactures. We suggest that a series of illustrated essays should be prepared by experts and extensively circulated throughout the Union, so that those who are off may form some conception of what there is to be seen there, and of the benefit to be derived from personal inspection of the treasures.

PERSONAL.

A charming young harpist has just arrived in this country from a tour of triumph in the Spanish-American States. She is but fifteen years of age, and her stage-name, conferred upon her by her enthusiastic countrymen after her first grand public success, in 1873, on the occasion of Cervantes' death-day, is Esmeralda Cervantes.

The London *Times* has unearthed the "Great Unknown," about whose nomination for the Presidency all the States have been so much exercised. The National Prohibition Convention, we are told on that authority, has nominated Green, Clay and Smith for President, and George T. Stewart for Vice President of the United States.

The famous Man with a Fork in his Stomach, who put all Paris in a fever of curiosity, and afterwards relieved himself and the city by submitting to a famous surgical operation, has again become prominent. The surgeon who took out the fork gave it to a scientific society, and now the individual has sued for the recovery of his property.

Theodore Tilton, seeing a gravestone at Attleboro, Mass., bearing the name Elizabeth Richards, somewhat dilapidated, last week, gave five dollars to have it restored, saying that he cared nothing for the person buried there, but his act was for the sake of the name, which was the same as that of his wife before they were married.

A novel scene was enacted in the New York Supreme Court on Friday, in the progress of a suit for the recovery of the amount of a check purporting to have been certified by a bank teller, but the certification of which was claimed to have been a forgery. A photographic artist, having darkened the court room for the purpose, produced on the wall an enormous picture of the certified check, and on comparison of it with similar certifications, acknowledged to be in the handwriting of the teller, pronounced it to be genuine.

A Boston letter to the Worcester *Spy* relates a beautiful story of city neighborliness. A young lady carried some gift to a small hospital nearly opposite her own house; she was a stranger to all the patients, but was pitiful and sympathetic, and soon found that two of the invalid women took great comfort in looking into the lighted sitting room of her own home, and seeing all the pleasant family-life there; and they were sorry when the shades shut out the lights. After that, all winter long, the shades were left up until the hospital patients were in bed, and they grew very fond of that family group whom they knew in no other way, but who were so willing to do their part toward "setting the solitary in families."

A certain Count Tschitschagow has brought his extraordinary name into notice in Europe by losing 800,000 francs in two days at Monaco. When the last piece of his fortune was gone the Count lamented that he had nothing left with which to buy his supper. The proprietor of the gambling house showed his generosity and magnanimity by pushing over to him five hundred francs. The Count took it, and invited all his companions at roulette to a fine supper. When this was over he took a carriage to go to Mantou. Arriving at the destination, the coachman found that his passenger had disappeared. The next day the Count's body was found at the foot of a high precipice on the road. He had opened the door of the carriage as it was passing the cliff and sprung out.

A Testament was forwarded to the Kentucky penitentiary the other day. He was sent up for horse stealing.

The Black Hills region is a first-class country to emigrate from for scalp-saving purposes.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The reason for sweet girl graduates is at hand.

They are holding a big Sioux-waree out in Dakota.

The blackberry crop and black snake crop are fast maturing.

The New York aldermen and police captains are at lagerraids.

The Erie Railway has reduced its tariff of freights to the West over fifty per cent.

"Call no man happy until he is dead," as the wise old bloke in Herodotus remarks.

Centennial statistics show that nearly a fifth of the people admitted to the show are dead-heads.

The New York doctors say that they never knew people to be taking so little medicine as now.

Eminent resurrectionists at Washington are reconnoitering the grave of the franking privilege again.

Yesterday the air was as delicious as an angel's whisper, and as velvety as a pair of young feminine lips.

The emptiness of all things, from politics to pastimes, is never so striking to us as when we fall in them.

Honor comes from inward vocation and hard won achievement; there is no honor in donning life as a livery.

The satirical Baltimore *Sun* thinks that the name of the doctor should be appended to each death notice published.

It is rumored that C. P. Huntington has purchased the New York *Evening Post*. Huntington is the Central Pacific fiend.

Russia is about to play protector to China. This is a dangerous movement for the independence of the latter country.

Spain is now having a touch of the crooked. Signor Salaverra has been making it his principle not to pay his interest.

A three-story frame building in Boston, put up ninety years ago, is about to be demolished to make room for a brick structure.

A fresh gold fever has broken out in Australia, a new "find" having been reported in the province of New South Wales.

A misunderstanding between the urban and the rural population of Colorado is rendering the Statehood question very doubtful.

The latest invention is a milkman's transportation car, which prevents the roughest jolting of a wagon from disturbing the milk.

Sixteen hundred young women of Cleveland are pledged not to associate with young men of convivial habits. They are said to feel lonely.

Bob Toombs is in Washington, drunk as a lord. He is still mourning over the loss of his slaves, and tearing the Union asunder with his mouth.

Great guns! The fire of seven thousand cannon at Gibraltar can be concentrated upon any hostile vessel that attempts the passage of the straits.

The ratio of physicians to population is now 1 to 800. A few years ago the ratio was 1 to 1,200. The longer they practice the smaller the list of patients.

The emigration of so many Mormons from Utah to New Mexico gives a strong coloring of truth to the rumor of the New Mexican occupation by Brigham's band.

Some of the poor in England are solving the cheap tenement question by occupying old railway carriages as dwellings, some of them even letting seats in these vehicles to lodgers.

The Centennial visitors who first go shopping and take their parcels with them inside the gates are subject to the annoyance of having their packages examined as they pass out.

Hardly a dozen papers in the country failed to revive that old joke about Abdul Aziz and Abdul as was, upon the receipt of the news of the dethronement of the Sultan of Turkey.

There are now in Germany, Austria and Switzerland one hundred and sixty-eight periodicals of a Catholic tendency, comprising political organs with a circulation ranging from 7,000 to 25,000 copies.

Chicago is the last victim among cities to the poor-house ague. She is losing her grain trade, and her newspapers begin to exhort the merchants to be up at 'em, the rival cities and competing railroads.

The Barnwell (S. C.) Court of Common Pleas had to suspend jury business last week and discharge the jurors, because they could neither get money nor credit, and one jury were without food a whole day.

The promoters of great national exhibitions might study with advantage the account of the creation. They would find how matter was first evolved from chaos, then properly assorted, arranged and perfected.

The proposition to relegate the whole navy yard business to the hands of a board, composed of three prominent naval officers, has in it an element of good sense that should secure its adoption by Congress.

An inspection of the New York Custom House shows that fifteen appointments in that institution have been made since the year 1869 at the instance of George William Curtis, champion of the civil service system.

A citizen of Rochester, New York, who declines to give his name, has donated a magnificent cabinet of the natural sciences, including mineralogy, geology and zoology, at a total cost of $50,000, to the University of Virginia.

Everbody may now quaff lager with impunity. Judge Porter, of Vermont, a few days ago decided that that beverage is not an intoxicant and ordered the restoration of a keg of it which had been seized under some prohibitory law.

A member of a New England party that recently went to Arizona writes back that the Territory is nothing short of a barren desert, and that some of the members had struck out for Prescott, where they could get nothing to eat. He advises all who think of going to Arizona to stay at home.

Last Friday was known in Peace circles as "Mother's Day," a name suggested by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. It is designed specifically to promote peace by woman's influence. Meetings were held in various cities of the United States and Great Britain, at Geneva, at Paris, in Germany, and also at Constantinople.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. Acting but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, thereby strengthening the system and purifying. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. SAML. SOUTHARD, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

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PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 99 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Send for circular.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS,
22D DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Of Robinson Township.
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR CONGRESS,
23D DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE.
Subject to the decision of the Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE,
43D SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
42D DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
C. A. W. REDLICH, M. D.,
Of the Borough of Sharpsburg.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
Of McKeesport,
5TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
WILLIAM McCALLIN.
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention, No. 2.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
Chartiers borough, late Captain Company E, 61st Regiment P. V.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
Of McKeesport.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

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in great variety of styles and materials, ranging in price from five to fifty Dollars.

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In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.

Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.

Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.

Linen Suits and Costumes.

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From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.

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All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses,

BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henriette Cloths.

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Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brillianteens.

A large stock of Tamboured Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.

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And Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Have removed to No. 101 SMITHFIELD STREET, third door from Fifth avenue, Howard Block.

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Novelties in Furniture

Solid Walnut Chamber Suits, in Eastlake Styles.

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Enameled Cottage Suits, in Eastlake Styles.

White Holly and Walnut Dwarf Bookcases, in Eastlake Styles.

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Eastlake Mantel Mirrors.

Eastlake Cornices.

Eastlake Lambrequins.

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Thorp & Co., No. 144 Water street, dealers in Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose and Oils, of every description.

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Allegheny National.....32 Fifth ave
Central.....47 Fifth ave
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.....61 Fourth ave.

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Elwood & McCracken, Commission Merchants and dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds and Wool, 365 Liberty street.
Robt. F. Weddell.....547 Liberty st.

Carriage Manufacturers.

Louis Giesenkamp & Co., successors to C. West & Co., 73, 77, 79 Liberty st. and 92 Penn ave.

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Greenawalt & Nelson.....11 Wylie ave

Dyeing and Scouring.

M. May.....56 Sixth ave., above Smithfield st.

Furniture.

Close, Schoeneck & Co....Penn ave. and Tenth st
James Milliken & Co.....89 Smithfield st

Foundries.

Totten & Co....Twenty-fourth and Railroad sts.
A. Garrison & Co.....33 Wood st

Fences, Wrought Iron.

Lauderbach & Co.....33 and 34 Water st.

Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating.

Walter E. Hague.....136 and 138 Wood st.

Gold Leaf and Walnut Frames.

J. H. Miller.....70 Fifth ave

Hotels.

Central...Second to Third ave., on Smithfield st
Union Depot Hotel.....Union Depot
Saint James.....403 405 and 407 Liberty st

House and Sign Painters.

John T. Gray.....84 Diamond st.
Wesley Conlier.....236 Penn ave.
John D. McFarland.....78 Fourth ave

Iron Fences.

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips....91 & 92 Water street

Insurance Offices.

Manufacturers and Merchants'.....97 Wood st.
Western.....cor. Fifth ave. and Wood st.
Monongahela.....cor. Wood st. and Fourth ave.
Citizens'.....98 Fourth av
People's.....100 Fourth ave.

Lubricating Oils.

Grim Brothers, Excelsior Oils.....236 Penn ave

Lamps.

J. P. Smith, Son & Co.....180 Liberty st

Leather and Shoe Findings.

Daniel Kinzer.....80 Smithfield st.

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Walter Anderson.....1 Fifth ave
Henry Smith & Sons.....98 Wylie ave

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S. Reed Johnston & Co....Wood st., cor. Liberty

Printers and Blank Book Makers.

Bakewell & Marthens.....71 Grant st
W. J. Bennett, n. e. cor. Wood st. & Fifth ave.
A. Matthias, 9 and 11 Seventh st., (Late Irwin.)

Park Packers.

Reese Owens & Co.....21 Seventh ave.
Wm. B. Hays & Son.....281 and 283 Liberty st

Photographers.

Trevor McClurg.....2 and 4 Sixth st.

Patent Agents.

A. C. Johnston.....92 Diamond st
S. Logan.....cor. Penn and 26th sts

Planing Mill and Lumber.

Queensware Manufacturers.

E. Webster & Co., L. S. Layton, Agt., 335 Liberty st

Real Estate Agents.

H. R. McClellan.....188 Liberty st
J. Herringer.....116 Smithfield st
Isaac M. Pennock.....114 Fourth ave.
John A. Caruthers.....102 Fourth ave., 3d floor.

Railroads.

Pennsylvania Railroad.....Union Depot
Pgh., Ctn. & St. L. R. R.....Union Depot
Pgh., Ft. W. & Chicago R. R.....Union Depot
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.....Union Depot
Ballroad & Pittsburgh R. R.....Union Depot
Pgh. & Connellsville R. R.....Grant & Water sts

Steam Lithographic Printing.

Armor, Fenrbake & Co.....26 and 28 Sixth st

Silk Hat Manufacturers.

J. McKain.....180 Wood st

Stoves, &c.

H. Aschutz & Son.....314 Liberty st.

Sash, Door and Blind Factory.

Amos Lewis.....cor. Seventh ave. and Grant st

Steel Stamps and Stencils.

John D. Matthews and Bro.....73 Third ave
W. A. Bunting, Agent.....184 Liberty st

Stuffed Birds and Animals.

J. D. Shaw.....Penn ave. and Penn ave

Steam Pump Manufacturers.

Epping, Carpenter & Co.....cor. Penn and 32d st

Steel Manufacturers.

Singer, Nimick & Co.....62 Water st
Park, Bro. & Co.....Thirty-first and Railroad sts
Pittsburgh Steel Casting Co. 26th & Railroad sts

Toys and Fancy Goods.

Grove & Barr, Dealer in Notions, Toys, Fancy Goods, Baskets, Sachels, Brushes, Cutlery, Carriages, Brushes, &c., 120 Wood street.

Vermin Exterminator.

Chas. Abel & Co., manufacturer.....Pittsburgh

Wax Flower Shades.

W. C. Armor.....16 Sixth st

Wholesale Clothiers.

Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co.....253 Liberty st

Wholesale Grocers.

Watt, Lang & Co.....172 and 174 Wood st

Wood Turning and Stair Building.

W. H. Roessle & Co...963 Penn ave., near 26th st.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK

Wood Street, Corner Fourth Ave.

CAPITAL, - - - $400,000 00

Accounts of Bankers, Merchants and others Received upon the Most Favorable Terms consistent with Safe Banking.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.
WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.....Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH.

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $500,000

J. W. COOK.....President.
R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

N. Holmes & Sons BANKERS,

57 Market Street, Pittsburgh,

DEALERS IN

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS. MWF

B. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW
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BANKERS.

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Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.

Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.

Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

W. H. LOYD.....WILSON LOYD

W. H. LOYD & CO.,

Bankers and Stock Brokers,

No. 36 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Commercial Paper Negotiated. Gold and Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

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ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall street, New York, make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in Stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days. There is every indication that the fluctuations of the Stock Market will be very wide during the coming month, and those who invest at once will reap the largest profit. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of three to five per cent. Circulars and weekly reports sent free.

HORSE, KIMBALL & CO.,

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Members N. Y. Stock and Gold Exchanges, Transact general BANKING and BROKERAGE business.

DRY GOODS.

1876.

SPECIAL ANN

TO OUR FRIE

Two of our principal buyers being in house with all the VERY LATEST and

Dress Goods and

an unusually fine and attractive assortment of ported goods, ranging in price from 8c per yard Extended line of the best and most celebrated and a very choice line of Plaid and Striped Mo

On Our Second Floor, i

we have now opened a beautiful display of Ladie mere and Silk Suits, plain and fancy Check Si We have, also, on this floor, Ladies and Misses' Trunks, Satchels, &c., at our usual bargain pr

Our Domestic

we are now offering large lines of New, Fresh perfect, at 81 00 per dozen. Best makes of Ca makes, lower than ever; also, good bargains in are receiving daily in our LADIES and GEN

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all the very newest and latest novelties, New lowest prices: Ladies' Linen Sets, Gloves, Hos attention is directed to our line of Gents' F

Every Departme

Our "LADIES' JOURNAL" for June, w to any address.

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Nos. 165,

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

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There are three reasons why everybody should buy from

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1st.—Our Salesroom being on second floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.

2d.—We buy everything from manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.

3d.—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts.

THE LOWEST PRICES

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NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,

Next to U. S. Postoffice and Custom House.

CARPETS.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

ACCEPT THIS INVITATION

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NEW SPRING GOODS.

HENRY SMITH & SONS,

98 Wylie Avenue.

Elegant Assortment at Reasonable Prices.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

29 Fifth Avenue.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.

GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.

Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.

PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA

WALL PAPER, &C.

WALL PAPER!

1876.

DECORATIVE NOVELTIES

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 3, 1876.

The week closed upon a decidedly dull and sluggish money market, with little in the outlook to encourage faith in any immediate revival of activity. Discounting was carried on rather languidly, all good offerings of prime paper being readily taken by the banks at easy rates; but no especial effort was made to extend discount lines, as bankers were justly of the opinion that such a policy would be likely to bring upon their hands a greater or less proportion of second-class paper. It is becoming, quite evident that business men of assured credit are not sufficiently in need of loans to employ all the surplus funds of the banks; and still fewer of that class of borrowers are prepared to pay full rates for the use of money. Rates are, therefore, easy, the quotations of paper taken in the ordinary routine being 6@8 per cent.; but there are many instances of discounts at lower rates down to 6 per cent. on prime collaterals. The Clearing House report shows a light volume of transactions during the week, which is partly on account of the holiday, but is largely due to the sluggishness of general business. The report for the week ending to-day is as follows:

	Exchanges.	*Balances.*
May 29	$3,673,380 20	$1,019,187 37
May 31	1,440,827 86	241,097 01
June 1	781,792 19	138,382 85
June 2	1,173,226 14	256,666 74
June 3	702,717 89	154,232 55
	$8,344,636 32	$1,774,021 22
Week ending May 27	$8,340,435 57	$1,688,121 20
Week ending May 20	4,160,436 99	715,631 81
Week ending May 13	4,084,107 66	699,549 47
Week ending May 6	4,220,830 19	712,871 84
Week ending April 29	5,488,430 70	885,240 66
Week ending April 22	4,757,618 38	885,469 70
Week ending April 15	4,636,278 13	779,012 93
Week ending April 7	5,068,257 69	987,744 14
Week ending April 1	3,823,991 65	822,032 80

—The much-agitated question of the relation of time drafts to bills of lading has received and authoritative construction. On Monday the Supreme Court of the United States gave a decision in the long-pending case of the National Bank of Commerce of Boston against the Merchants' National Bank of Memphis, State of Tennessee—in error to the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts. A fundamental question in this case is whether a bill of lading of merchandise deliverable to order, when attached to a time draft, and forwarded with the draft to an agent for collection, without any special instructions, may be surrendered to the drawer on his acceptance of the draft, or whether he has the right to hold the bill of lading after the acceptance for the payment. After an elaborate opinion reviewing the decisions in point, the Court concludes that whether a time draft accompanied by a bill of lading be viewed as an evidence of sale on credit, or as a request or advances on the credit of the consignment, the consequence is the same. The acceptance is not asked on the credit of the drawer of the draft, but on the faith of the consignment. It is declared as the opinion of the Court that no respectable case can be found in which it has been decided that when a time draft has been drawn against a consignment to order, and has been forwarded to an agent for collection, with the bill of lading attached, without further instruction, the agent is not justified in delivering over the bill of lading on the acceptance of the draft.

—The New York bank statement shows no very important changes except the increase of legal tenders and deposits, which is the result of the eastward movement of currency. The following is a comparison of the averages of the banks for the past two weeks:

	May 27.	*June 3.*	*Differences.*
Loans	$254,492,700	$250,679,500	Dec. $3,813,200
Specie	17,568,500	17,693,000	Inc. 124,500
Legal tenders	49,240,400	51,686,900	Inc. 2,476,100
Deposits	208,978,700	211,196,600	Inc. 2,217,900
Circulation	16,669,200	16,583,900	Dec. 115,400

The following shows the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

Specie	$17,568,500	$17,488,800	Inc. $ 120,300
Legal tenders	49,240,400	51,686,900	Inc. 2,476,100
Total reserve	$66,658,900	$69,255,300	Inc. $2,596,400
Reserve required	52,244,675	52,799,150	
Excess	$14,414,225	$16,456,150	Inc. $2,041,925

—The *Nation* takes the following view of the general commercial outlook:

Among the important commercial events of the week (1) the immense sales of dry goods by auction in this city; (2) the activity in the export of grain and provisions, and (3) the passage of passenger fares by the trunk lines of railroads. The auction sales amounted to nearly $5,000 packages, which, at the money value was from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000; the prices obtained were considerably below the cost of re-goods, as these were largely made when cotton was free and cost cents per pound higher than now. The sales were, however, regarded as encouraging, because with cotton at its present price the goods can be duplicated at a profit, as stated above. It was shown that there is a market at some price for an immense amount of goods. The low prices, freights, together with rumors of a war in Europe and the consequent advance in good to $8@$8½, account for the large movement of breadstuffs; the shipments have been in the English channel steadily. A considerable amount has been sent to the Continent, notably to France. The reduction in passenger rates by the trunk lines shows that a settlement of the railroad war is not near. Rates in the new passenger contract have been fixed, and New York banks have raised their surplus reserve by the large additions of legal tender notes to $4,500,000. Cheaper dollars, as ranged, according to good measurement, bring the silver in London between 58 3-10 cents and 59 cents. Silver in London was raised at 58 5-8d per ounce. Small changes still scarce and commands a premium of one-half of 1 per cent. The London and Continental markets for securities have been unsettled during the week by rumors of war. British consols declined ⅛ per cent. because, as was said, the Rothschilds, who have a hand in or getting hold of State secrets, were selling, and the decline was recovered, but the apprehension of war remains.

—The Comptroller of the Currency last week authorized the Farmers' National Bank of Canajoharie, N. Y., with a capital of $100,000, to commence business.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 3, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾
U. S. 5s, 1881	107¾	107¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 10s, 1865, registered	118¾	118¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 10s, 1865, coupon	121¾	121¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, registered	120¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coupon	122¾	122¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, registered	120¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, coupon	122¾	122¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, registered	120¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, coupon	122¾	122¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new	117¾	117¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 40s, registered	117¾	117¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 40s, coupon	117¾	117¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Currency 6s	124½	124½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific 6s	107¾	107¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Union Tel.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Adams Express	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Express	108	.....	.....	108½	.....	.....
Merchants' Union Express	90	.....	.....	90½	.....	.....
American Express	62¾	63	.....	63	.....	.....
United States Express	72	.....	.....	73¾	.....	.....
New York Central	130	130	130	130	130	130
Erie	.....	.....	.....	14¾	.....	14¾
Michigan Central	46¾	46¾	46¾	47¼	47¼	47¼
Michigan Southern	32¾	.....	.....	33	.....	32¾
Illinois Central	96½	.....	.....	96¾	.....	96¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	92¾	.....	.....	93	.....	.....
Chicago & Northwest	40¼	.....	.....	40¼	.....	40¼
Do. preferred	67¾	.....	.....	68½	69¾	69¾
Rock Island	109	.....	.....	109	109¼	109¼
Panhandle	39¾	.....	40	40	40	.....
Do. preferred	69¾	.....	.....	69¾	.....	69¾
Fort Wayne	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Ohio & Mississippi	17	.....	.....	16¾	.....	16½
Union Pacific	59¾	.....	.....	60	.....	59
Wabash	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Cincinnati & St. Joe	11¾	.....	.....	12	.....	13
Lake Shore	67	.....	.....	67¼	.....	67¼
Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15
Chicago & Alton	14⅞	.....	.....	14¾	.....	15
Missouri Pacific	14¾	.....	.....	15	.....	15
Indiana Central	14¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana Central, pref	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burlington & Quincy	106	.....	.....	106½	.....	106½
Hannibal & St. Joe	12¾	.....	.....	12¾	.....	12¾
Union Pacific stock	90¾	.....	.....	90¾	.....	90¾
Central Pac. bonds	85½	.....	.....	85½	.....	85½
Union Pac. bonds	104½	.....	.....	104½	.....	104½
Do. land grants	99¾	.....	.....	99¾	.....	99¾
Do. sinking fund	89¾	.....	.....	89¾	.....	89¾

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	.....	.....	52
Reading	44¼	44⅝	.....
United Cos. of N. J	120¾	.....	.....
Smith, Tuthie and Buffalo	.....	.....	97½
Lehigh Valley	59¼	.....	.....
Allegheny Valley 7-30's	101	.....	.....
Central Transportation	47⅜	.....	.....
C. & St. L. m. b.	81	82	.....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Money closed easy at 6@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@6 per cent. Customs receipts $240,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $100,000. Clearings 7,000,000. Sterling 487¼@487¾.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 112¾ and closed at 112¾; all sales of the day having been made at these figures. Carrying rates 1@1¼ per cent. Loans to-made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds dull but strong. Railroad bonds dull but firmer this afternoon. Milwaukee and St. Paul, La Crosse division, sold at 103. Union Pacific sinking funds at 89¾. State bonds quiet and nominal. Secondboard at the Stock Exchange was strong and higher in early dealings, the advance ranging from ¼ to 1½ per cent., outside of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, which rose from 107¼ to 109. The market subsequently became steady, except for St. Paul, which fell 2 to 5 points. In the closing hour there was a reaction of from ¼ to 1 per cent. from the best prices of the day. The market was dull and irregular. Transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 88,310 shares, of which 3,000 were Erie, 17,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Northwestern, 5,000 Pacific Mail, 25,000 St. Paul, 10,000 Wabash and Mississippi and 4,000 Western. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
U. S. Telegraph	69¾	Rock Island	109¾
Quicksilver	14¾	Do. preferred	23¾
Pacific Mail	27¼	Toledo & Wabash	17
Erie	14¾	Do. preferred	30
Do. preferred	34	Ft. Wayne	103½
Adams Express	97	Do. preferred	115
Wells, Fargo Ex	126	Do. preferred	13
American Ex	63	Chicago & Alton	99¾
U. S. Express	44¾	Do. preferred	133
New York Central	130	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Do. preferred	115¾	Del. & Lackawana	107¾
Pacific Mail	27¼	Atlantic & P. Tel	14¾
Erie	14¾	Missouri Pacific	15
Do. preferred	34	Indiana Central	14¾
Michigan Central	47	Indiana Central	14¾
Michigan Southern	32¾	Burlington & Q	106¾
Illinois Central	96¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	12¾
Cleveland & Pitts	92¾	Union Pacific stock	90¾
Chicago & N. Northwest	40¼	Central Pac. bonds	85½
Do. preferred	69¾	Union Pac. bonds	104½
Panhandle	39¾	Do. land grants	99¾
Do. preferred	69¾	Do. sink. fund	89¾

GOVERNMENTS.

	Last week.	This week.
U. S. coupons, 1881	122¾	122¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, registered	120¾	120¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, coupons	122¾	122¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new	117¾	117¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	122¾	122¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	122¾	122¾
Currency 6s	124½	124½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	44¾	Virginia, old	39
Tennessee, new	43	Missouri 6s	106
Virginia, new	30		

Louisville, June 3.—Business on the Stock Exchange during the past week has been interrupted by the fortnightly settlement and the green races, but some securities have shown considerable fluctuations arising from various causes. The enthronement of the Sultan Abdul Aziz was followed by an important advance in Turkish issues, but they did not close at their best point in the week, though they may be very little stock good enough to come up to this point, and most bids range 2@3c lower, and some pretty good butter can be found at about 15@16c. The supply is still full and holders offering freely. There appears to have been a considerable amount of trading done for export during the week." The market here is quotable as yesterday, with occasional sales of extra choice at 19@20c, but the general quotation of choice is 17@18c; prime 14@16c; low grades 10@12c.

CHEESE—There was an active feeling, with a liberal supply and large sales. Receipts for the week were 1,397 boxes. We quote New York Goshen at 13@13½c; new Ohio factory 9½@10c for cheese; 9@9½c for part skims, and 7@8c for low grades. Of the New York market we learn as follows: "The amount of holdings here is strong, but just how weak it is we find it difficult to determine. Holders are talking former rates on their fancy stocks, but in view of very few sales at extreme figures, and buyers claiming to be able to obtain all they want at 13½@13½c, and bids even lower are thought to have been accepted. Indeed, at the close 13½c is evidently a top rate for anything except gilt-edge stock, and the feeling seems to be pretty blue all around. Western cheese not active, and it must be very attractive to reach 13½c."

DRIED FRUITS—Are slow but steady. We quote common to choice apples at 5@6½c; sliced 6@6½c. Peaches—Halves 11½@13½c; peeled 18@20c; evaporated peaches 24@25c. Blackberries 11@12c. Huckleberries 13@15c. Raspberries 25@35c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@9c.

EGGS—The market was quiet and easy. We quote at 13@13½c @ doz for strictly fresh.

POTATOES—Are in moderate supply. Tomatoes are a abundant supply and the market is easy. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, per trunk (about 1¼ bushels), ordinary, $2 bushel crate, $2 00@2 25; peas $4 50@5 00 per barrel; string beans $2 40@2 50 per bushel crate; cabbage $3@4 00 per 100; onions $2 50@2 75 per barrel; lettuce 40@75c @ dozen, as to size; asparagus 50@75c @ dozen; cut box by the case. Cherries $3 00 @ bushel.

FLOUR—There was a steady demand. The feeling is firm, and from a little easier we easily sympathy with the decline in Chicago. Receipts are 5,000 barrels for the week. The stock is shown that there is a market at some price for an immediate movement of goods. The low prices, freights, together with rumors of a war in Europe and the consequent advance in good to $8@$8½, account for the large movement of breadstuffs; the shipments have been in the English channel steadily. A considerable amount has been sent to the Continent, notably to France. The reduction in passenger rates by the trunk lines shows that a settlement of the railroad war is not near. Rates in the new passenger contract have been fixed, and New York banks have raised their surplus reserve by the large additions of legal tender notes to $4,500,000. Cheaper dollars, as ranged, according to good measurement, bring the silver in London between 58 3-10 cents and 59 cents. Silver in London was raised at 58 5-8d per ounce. Small changes still scarce and commands a premium of one-half of 1 per cent. The London and Continental markets for securities have been unsettled during the week by rumors of war. British consols declined ⅛ per cent. because, as was said, the Rothschilds, who have a hand in or getting hold of State secrets, were selling, and the decline was recovered, but the apprehension of war remains.

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United States	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Express	108	.....	.....	108½	.....	.....
Merchants' Union Express	90	.....	.....	90½	.....	.....
American Express	62¾	63	.....	63	.....	.....
United States Express	72	.....	.....	73¾	.....	.....
New York Central	130	130	130	130	130	130
Erie	.....	.....	.....	14¾	.....	14¾
Michigan Central	46¾	46¾	46¾	47¼	47¼	47¼
Michigan Southern	32¾	.....	.....	33	.....	32¾
Illinois Central	96½	.....	.....	96¾	.....	96¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	92¾	.....	.....	93	.....	.....
Chicago & Northwest	40¼	.....	.....	40¼	.....	40¼
Do. preferred	67¾	.....	.....	68½	69¾	69¾
Rock Island	109	.....	.....	109	109¼	109¼
Panhandle	39¾	.....	40	40	40	.....
Do. preferred	69¾	.....	.....	69¾	.....	69¾
Fort Wayne	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Ohio & Mississippi	17	.....	.....	16¾	.....	16½
Union Pacific	59¾	.....	.....	60	.....	59
Wabash	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Cincinnati & St. Joe	11¾	.....	.....	12	.....	13
Lake Shore	67	.....	.....	67¼	.....	67¼
Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15
Chicago & Alton	14⅞	.....	.....	14¾	.....	15
Missouri Pacific	14¾	.....	.....	15	.....	15
Indiana Central	14¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana Central, pref	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burlington & Quincy	106	.....	.....	106½	.....	106½
Hannibal & St. Joe	12¾	.....	.....	12¾	.....	12¾
Union Pacific stock	90¾	.....	.....	90¾	.....	90¾
Central Pac. bonds	85½	.....	.....	85½	.....	85½
Union Pac. bonds	104½	.....	.....	104½	.....	104½
Do. land grants	99¾	.....	.....	99¾	.....	99¾
Do. sink. fund	89¾	.....	.....	89¾	.....	89¾

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Money closed easy at 6@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@6 per cent. Customs receipts $240,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $100,000. Clearings 7,000,000. Sterling 487¼@487¾.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 112¾ and closed at 112¾; all sales of the day having been made at these figures. Carrying rates 1@1¼ per cent. Loans to-made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds dull but strong. Railroad bonds dull but firmer this afternoon. Milwaukee and St. Paul, La Crosse division, sold at 103. Union Pacific sinking funds at 89¾. State bonds quiet and nominal. Secondboard at the Stock Exchange was strong and higher in early dealings, the advance ranging from ¼ to 1½ per cent., outside of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, which rose from 107¼ to 109. The market subsequently became steady, except for St. Paul, which fell 2 to 5 points. In the closing hour there was a reaction of from ¼ to 1 per cent. from the best prices of the day. The market was dull and irregular. Transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 88,310 shares, of which 3,000 were Erie, 17,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Northwestern, 5,000 Pacific Mail, 25,000 St. Paul, 10,000 Wabash and Mississippi and 4,000 Western. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
U. S. Telegraph	69¾	Rock Island	109¾
Quicksilver	14¾	Do. preferred	23¾
Pacific Mail	27¼	Toledo & Wabash	17
Erie	14¾	Do. preferred	30
Do. preferred	34	Ft. Wayne	103½
Adams Express	97	Do. preferred	115
Wells, Fargo Ex	126	Do. preferred	13
American Ex	63	Chicago & Alton	99¾
U. S. Express	44¾	Do. preferred	133
New York Central	130	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Do. preferred	115¾	Del. & Lackawana	107¾
Pacific Mail	27¼	Atlantic & P. Tel	14¾
Erie	14¾	Missouri Pacific	15
Do. preferred	34	Indiana Central	14¾
Michigan Central	47	Indiana Central	14¾
Michigan Southern	32¾	Burlington & Q	106¾
Illinois Central	96¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	12¾
Cleveland & Pitts	92¾	Union Pacific stock	90¾
Chicago & N. Northwest	40¼	Central Pac. bonds	85½
Do. preferred	69¾	Union Pac. bonds	104½
Panhandle	39¾	Do. land grants	99¾
Do. preferred	69¾	Do. sink. fund	89¾

GOVERNMENTS.

	Last week.	This week.
U. S. coupons, 1881	122¾	122¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, registered	120¾	120¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, coupons	122¾	122¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new	117¾	117¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	122¾	122¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	122¾	122¾
Currency 6s	124½	124½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	44¾	Virginia, old	39
Tennessee, new	43	Missouri 6s	106
Virginia, new	30		

Louisville, June 3.—Business on the Stock Exchange during the past week has been interrupted by the fortnightly settlement and the green races, but some securities have shown considerable fluctuations arising from various causes. The enthronement of the Sultan Abdul Aziz was followed by an important advance in Turkish issues, but they did not close at their best point in the week, though they may be very little stock good enough to come up to this point, and most bids range 2@3c lower, and some pretty good butter can be found at about 15@16c. The supply is still full and holders offering freely. There appears to have been a considerable amount of trading done for export during the week." The market here is quotable as yesterday, with occasional sales of extra choice at 19@20c, but the general quotation of choice is 17@18c; prime 14@16c; low grades 10@12c.

CHEESE—There was an active feeling, with a liberal supply and large sales. Receipts for the week were 1,397 boxes. We quote New York Goshen at 13@13½c; new Ohio factory 9½@10c for cheese; 9@9½c for part skims, and 7@8c for low grades. Of the New York market we learn as follows: "The amount of holdings here is strong, but just how weak it is we find it difficult to determine. Holders are talking former rates on their fancy stocks, but in view of very few sales at extreme figures, and buyers claiming to be able to obtain all they want at 13½@13½c, and bids even lower are thought to have been accepted. Indeed, at the close 13½c is evidently a top rate for anything except gilt-edge stock, and the feeling seems to be pretty blue all around. Western cheese not active, and it must be very attractive to reach 13½c."

DRIED FRUITS—Are slow but steady. We quote common to choice apples at 5@6½c; sliced 6@6½c. Peaches—Halves 11½@13½c; peeled 18@20c; evaporated peaches 24@25c. Blackberries 11@12c. Huckleberries 13@15c. Raspberries 25@35c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@9c.

EGGS—The market was quiet and easy. We quote at 13@13½c @ doz for strictly fresh.

POTATOES—Are in moderate supply. Tomatoes are a abundant supply and the market is easy. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, per trunk (about 1¼ bushels), ordinary, $2 bushel crate, $2 00@2 25; peas $4 50@5 00 per barrel; string beans $2 40@2 50 per bushel crate; cabbage $3@4 00 per 100; onions $2 50@2 75 per barrel; lettuce 40@75c @ dozen, as to size; asparagus 50@75c @ dozen; cut box by the case. Cherries $3 00 @ bushel.

FLOUR—There was a steady demand. The feeling is firm, and from a little easier we easily sympathy with the decline in Chicago. Receipts are 5,000 barrels for the week. The stock is shown that there is a market at some price for an immediate movement of goods. The low prices, freights, together with rumors of a war in Europe and the consequent advance in good to $8@$8½, account for the large movement of breadstuffs; the shipments have been in the English channel steadily. A considerable amount has been sent to the Continent, notably to France. The reduction in passenger rates by the trunk lines shows that a settlement of the railroad war is not near. Rates in the new passenger contract have been fixed, and New York banks have raised their surplus reserve by the large additions of legal tender notes to $4,500,000. Cheaper dollars, as ranged, according to good measurement, bring the silver in London between 58 3-10 cents and 59 cents. Silver in London was raised at 58 5-8d per ounce. Small changes still scarce and commands a premium of one-half of 1 per cent. The London and Continental markets for securities have been unsettled during the week by rumors of war. British consols declined ⅛ per cent. because, as was said, the Rothschilds, who have a hand in or getting hold of State secrets, were selling, and the decline was recovered, but the apprehension of war remains.

—The Comptroller of the Currency last week authorized the Farmers' National Bank of Canajoharie, N. Y., with a capital of $100,000, to commence business.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 3, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup	122¾	122¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5s, 1881	107¾	107¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 10s, 1865, registered	118¾	118¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 10s, 1865, coupon	121¾	121¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, registered	120¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coupon	122¾	122¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, registered	120¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, coupon	122¾	122¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, registered	120¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, coupon	122¾	122¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new	117¾	117¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 40s, registered	117¾	117¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 40s, coupon	117¾	117¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Currency 6s	124½	124½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific 6s	107¾	107¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Union Tel.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Adams Express	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Express	108	.....	.....	108½	.....	.....
Merchants' Union Express	90	.....	.....	90½	.....	.....
American Express	62¾	63	.....	63	.....	.....
United States Express	72	.....	.....	73¾	.....	.....
New York Central	130	130	130	130	130	130
Erie	.....	.....	.....	14¾	.....	14¾
Michigan Central	46¾	46¾	46¾	47¼	47¼	47¼
Michigan Southern	32¾	.....	.....	33	.....	32¾
Illinois Central	96½	.....	.....	96¾	.....	96¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	92¾	.....	.....	93	.....	.....
Chicago & Northwest	40¼	.....	.....	40¼	.....	40¼
Do. preferred	67¾	.....	.....	68½	69¾	69¾
Rock Island	109	.....	.....	109	109¼	109¼
Panhandle	39¾	.....	40	40	40	.....
Do. preferred	69¾	.....	.....	69¾	.....	69¾
Fort Wayne	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Ohio & Mississippi	17	.....	.....	16¾	.....	16½
Union Pacific	59¾	.....	.....	60	.....	59
Wabash	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Cincinnati & St. Joe	11¾	.....	.....	12	.....	13
Lake Shore	67	.....	.....	67¼	.....	67¼
Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15
Chicago & Alton	14⅞	.....	.....	14¾	.....	15
Missouri Pacific	14¾	.....	.....	15	.....	15
Indiana Central	14¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana Central, pref	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burlington & Quincy	106	.....	.....	106½	.....	106½
Hannibal & St. Joe	12¾	.....	.....	12¾	.....	12¾
Union Pacific stock	90¾	.....	.....	90¾	.....	90¾
Central Pac. bonds	85½	.....	.....	85½	.....	85½
Union Pac. bonds	104½	.....	.....	104½	.....	104½
Do. land grants	99¾	.....	.....	99¾	.....	99¾
Do. sink. fund	89¾	.....	.....	89¾	.....	89¾

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	.....	.....	52
Reading	44¼	44⅝	.....
United Cos. of N. J	120¾	.....	.....
Smith, Tuthie and Buffalo	.....	.....	97½
Lehigh Valley	59¼	.....	.....
Allegheny Valley 7-30's	101	.....	.....
Central Transportation	47⅜	.....	.....
C. & St. L. m. b.	81	82	.....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Money closed easy at 6@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@6 per cent. Customs receipts $240,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $100,000. Clearings

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV.,
ROOM 36, First National Bank,
PITTSBURGH, PA., June 4, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
		WIND.				
7 A. M..	29....	65	63	N W	Fresh.	Cloudy
2 P. M..	29.766	75	44	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P. M..	29.852	66	54	W.	Fresh.	Fair.

Mean barometer...29.834 Highest thermom....78
Mean thermom ... 68 Lowest thermom....62

Suicide of M. J. O'Dwyer.

Michael John O'Dwyer, an eccentric character, died yesterday, at the hospital of the Little Sisters of the Poor, from the effects of a quantity of Paris green which he took about two weeks ago. The deceased was well-known in this city, especially at the newspaper offices, where he frequently called with articles written for publication, and many of which were published, in which he was wont to style himself the Great Prime Tenor. Last fall he was admitted to the hospital, where he has since been confined by sickness, until about two weeks ago, when he took a walk one day, at which time it is supposed he procured the poison which caused his death. An inquest was held, the jury finding that the deceased died of poison administered by himself, and that the said deceased was not of sound mind. O'Dwyer was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, September 30, 1808. He had no relatives in this country.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

McDaniel & Co., bankrupt. Cannonsburg. Assignee's return to the order for sale of unsettled accounts presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Nicholas Miller, bankrupt, city. Register's report confirmed *nisi*.

William Haldeman, bankrupt, Venango county. The same discharged from bankruptcy.

J. E. Baker, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Rules granted on D. L. Drum, to show cause why certain property in dispute should not be sold, etc. Returnable the 20th inst.

Gibbs & Sterritt, Manufacturing Company, vs. Peter Vance, Butler county. Order made for taking testimony under special reference to the 20th inst.

Nicholas Wurzel, bankrupt, city. Order made for sale under process from State courts, of a certain mortgage held by said company.

Kiefer & Co., bankrupts, Allegheny county. Order made directing the trustees to file account of their trusts, or show cause why same should not be filed on or before July 3.

Frazier & Bowers, bankrupts, Allegheny. Orders made allowing Joseph P. McIntire and Jasper M. Porter to proceed on writs of *scire facias*.

Adam Fhey, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Order made for the examination of the bankrupt and his wife, also directing to adjourn hearing on petition for discharge until certain charges pending be disposed of.

Jacob O. Tinsman, debtor, Westmoreland county. Order referring to Register Harper the matter of sufficiency in number and value of creditors and the petition of the First National Bank of Mt. Pleasant, for dismissal of petition for adjudication were dismissed. said debtor adjudged a bankrupt.

B. A. Elliott and Thomas Adams, partners as B. A. Elliott & Co., of this city, filed a petition in bankruptcy.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The usual Saturday routine business was disposed of. That being the last day of the March sessions of the Criminal Court, all recognizances not yet forfeited. When the name of A. Henne, the witness who refused to testify before the legislative investigating committee which recently met here, was called, that gentleman answered, and Judge Kirkpatrick directed him to speak through his counsel. Mr. Henne said that his counsel had just gone out of the court room. The Court told him to go after him and Mr. Henne stepped out but shortly afterward returned and said that he had intended to renew his bail, he said he did not; that he had asked nobody and that he would not ask anybody. Judge Kirkpatrick said that he had received at least a dozen applications from various persons to release him on bail, but as to myself, he did not see why he should be so released. If he was guilty of the offense charged, he ought to be severely punished, and he stood in no different position from that of any other person indicted before the court for a crime. The Court said that Mr. Henne would have to either renew his bail or go to jail, and Mr. Henne expressing a preference to go to jail, was ordered into the custody of the Warden.

The June term commences this morning when the case of the Commonwealth vs. Philip Murray, indicted for the murder of White, in the spring of 1875, will be taken up. It will be recollected, was convicted of murder in the first degree, but the judgment of the lower court was reversed by the Supreme Court.

Common Pleas Court, No. 1—Judges Stowe rett, Stowe and Collier.

In the matter of the petition for a dissolution of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Exchange. Account of liquidators filed and confirmed *nisi*, the same to be confirmed absolutely, unless exceptions are filed before Saturday.

Freiberg & Workman vs. Charles P. Orvis *et al.*, C. C. Dickey appointed auditor.

National Bank, of Fayette county, vs. A. O. Tintsman. Rule to set aside sale discharged. The argument list will be called to-day.

Common Pleas Court No. 2—Judge Ewing.

In the case of Shriver & Co. vs. Blair, a motion was made and reasons filed for a new trial.

In the case made and reasons filed for a new trial in the case of J. J. White vs. Alexander King *ex parte* defendant.

In the case of the Commonwealth *ex rel.*, vs. Peter Kunzler *et al.*, a motion was made and reasons filed for a new trial.

In the case of the Commonwealth *ex rel.*, vs. the city of Allegheny and Charles Davis, a rule was granted to show cause why a mandamus should not issue against defendants.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Estate of William Tiernan, deceased. Time of return of inquisitions of partition and valuation extended to June 12.

Estates of John P. Davis and John Brown, deceased. Reports of sales presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Estate of Ewing, deceased. *Administrator* allowed to *sell real estate for the payment of* debts.

Jacob Heitzeli, deceased. Report of sale of minor's interest in certain real estate presented and approved.

Estate of Jacob Huggins, deceased. Auditor's report confirmed *nisi*.

Estate of Priscilla C. Trunk, deceased. Decree made.

Estate of Conrad Eberhardt, deceased. Petition of Eva Rosina Eberhardt, widow, for order on the Register to grant letters of administration cum testamento annexo to her. Answer to be filed on Wednesday.

Estate of John Anderson, deceased. Deeds of administration to William A. Erb and William B. Haslet presented and acknowledged.

David *E. Jacobs et al.* S. H. Culbertson appointed guardian.

Estate of Thomas Briggs, deceased. "No sale" reported, and petition for leave to sell at private sale. Citation granted to heirs not appearing. This was before Judge Ewing.

Estate of H. M. Noble, deceased. Leave granted to withdraw petition for mortgage.

Estate of John R. McClure, deceased. Executor allowed to sell real estate for the payment of debts.

Jasmine Maisch, minor. William A. Sipe discharged as guardian on his own petition.

Fiora M. Jackson *et al.* S. H. Culbertson appointed a guardian.

Helen, minor. Attachment awarded against her uncle, late guardian.

George Weinkauf *et al.* Ernest Deckenbach appointed guardian.

Suits Entered, &c.

In Common Pleas Court, No. 2 John Drudy entered suit against R. A. Fitzsimmons, constable, and William N. Nautker to recover for the alleged illegal sale of the plaintiff's personal property. The damages are laid at $500. A summons was issued.

A. M. Watson, Esq., on behalf of Thomas M. Marshall and other property holders of the Tenth ward, Allegheny, has applied to the Common Pleas No. 2 for a mandamus on the city of Allegheny and Charles Davis, City Engineer. The petition sets forth that the property owners have engaged counsel to file a bill in equity in order to test the question of the right of the city to collect taxes assessed on property in that ward; that it is necessary for the copy of the official plan of the ward; that the same has been refused by the City Engineer. A rule to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued was granted and made returnable on Thursday next.

The man John Smith who was arrested by the Mayor's police, Friday morning and sent to jail all day, also afterward to attend a